

# GREAT GATHERING OF THE TEACHERS.

Programme for Their Fifty-first Annual Convention.

FIRST EVER HELD HERE.

It Will Be the Most Notable Event in the State's Educational History.

EXHIBIT OF PUPILS' HANDIWORK.

All the Sections Connected with the Public School System Will Hold Meetings—Interesting Papers and Addresses by Well-Known Instructors.

The programme for the fifty-first annual Convention of the New York State Teachers' Association, to be held in this city June 30 and July 1, 2 and 3, is complete. The convention promises to be one of the most important educational events in the history of the State.

The preliminary meeting of organization will be held on the evening of June 30 in the Normal College, where all the proceedings of the convention will take place. Mayor Strong will make an address of welcome to the association, and Superintendent Jasper will deliver an address of welcome to teachers. The response will be by Charles E. White, of the Franklin School, Syracuse, who is president of the association. President Habbell, of the Board of Education, and Gilbert H. Crawford will also speak.

At the general meeting, July 1, Dr. Walter B. Gurnison, of Erasmus Hall Academy, Brooklyn, will read a paper on "Relation of Home and School." The discussion will be led by Superintendent Charles E. Gorton, of Yonkers, and Dr. James M. Milne, president of the Normal School, Ontario.

In the evening there will be an exhibition of physical training, under direction of Dr. M. A. Rega; regimental drill of the drum corps of Grammar School No. 68, under the leadership of Colonel John W. Davis, and an address by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner.

**On Physical Training.**  
On July 2 Dr. Rega will read a paper on "Physical Training," and the discussion will be led by Dr. Henry L. Taylor, of this city, and Ada F. Thayer, director of physical training, Syracuse. In the evening there will be a joint session of the State Teachers' Association and the State Art Teachers' Association. William O. Partridge, the sculptor, will deliver an address on "Art in Its Relation to Practical Life," and Dr. John P. Conroy, vice-principal of Grammar School No. 83, will speak on "Triumphs of the Teacher." The final general meeting will take place at 10 a. m. July 3, when the new officers will be introduced.

At each of the general meetings there will be musical numbers by Grammar School No. 77 boys' orchestra, Louis Roeder leader; pupils' mandolin orchestra from Grammar School No. 23, selected choruses from boys' and girls' grammar schools, and solos by Mrs. Nina N. Adams, contralto; Miss Adelaide Holley, Miss Teresa J. Pearson, soprano, and others.

Besides the general meetings there will be sectional meetings. On July 1 the music section will listen to a paper on "The Child Voice," by Miss Emilie C. Curtis, and a class of children will be present to illustrate method and result. On July 2 F. E. Howard, president of the music section, National Educational Association, will read a paper on "Music in the Public Schools as Viewed by the Teacher and as Viewed by the Musician."

**At the Kindergarten Meeting.**  
At the Kindergarten section meeting, July 1, Inspector James L. Hughes will make the opening address; Dr. Thomas L. Hunter, president of the Normal College, will speak on "The Growth of the Kindergarten and Its Relation to Higher Education." Mrs. Maria Krauss-Boelte will read a paper on "The Kindergarten Methods," and Mrs. Clarence E. Meloney will speak on "Mothers' Meetings." In the evening there will be papers on "The Kindergarten Method in the Primary School," by Miss May H. Waterman, and "The Music of the Kindergarten," by Miss Sara L. Dunlop.

The Normal section will meet on July 1 and 2 and listen to the following papers: "Influence of the Normal Schools Upon the Public Schools of the State," by Principal James B. Palmer, of Fredonia, discussion opened by Principal Thomas B. Stowell, Potsdam; "The Training Class," by Inspector Frank H. Wood; Department of Public Instruction, discussion opened by Superintendent A. B. Blodgett, of Syracuse; "Professional Value of Teachers' Institutes," by Institute Conductor Isaac H. Stout, discussion opened by Superintendent Charles E. Gorton, of Yonkers; "How Best to Utilize Child Study in the Training of Teachers," by Professor John F. Relgalt, of this city, discussion opened by Inspector Darwin L. Bardwell, of Cortland.

**On Manual Training.**  
The papers read before the manual training section, July 1 and 2, will be "Motor Elements in Education," by Professor Edward R. Shaw, School of Pedagogy; "Sewing in the Public Schools," by Miss Anita M. Earl, of the Normal School; "The Correlation of Science and Hand Work," by Assistant Superintendent Clarence A. Meloney; "Alternative Courses for Shop Work," by Professor Charles A. Bennett, Teachers' College, New York; "Progress of Manual Training," by Dr. Henry M. Leipsiger; "The Artist Artisan," by James Hall, director of drawing, Springfield, Mass.; "Manual Training and Mental Habits," by Dr. Frederick Montser, Ethical Culture School, New York City; "The Training of the Sewing Teacher," by Mrs. Mary D. Woolman, Horace Mann School, Teachers' College, and "A Successful Experiment," by William W. Locke, New York City Truant School.

The Herbartian section will meet on July 1 and 2 and discuss "Means of Arousing the Imagination," and "Development of the Creative Power." In the Nature study section, discussion on botany, mineralogy and kindred subjects will be participated in by a number of city school principals. The grammar school section's programme is not yet decided upon. In the child study section, Professor M. V. O'Shea, School of Pedagogy, Buffalo, will read a paper on "The Purpose, Methods



## PANHANDLERS INITIATING A MEMBER INTO THE MYSTERIES OF THEIR ORDER.

Though it may hardly be classed as one of the learned professions, it seems that the gentle vocation of "panhandling" is one in which the novice can scarcely compete with skilled talent. Albert Pries tried his unapprenticed hand at "panhandling"—which means begging for a living—and failed dismally. He was induced to join the Panhandlers' Benevolent Order, and presented himself for the esteemed consideration of the members thereof. The first degree proved to be so exhilarating that Mr. Pries jumped out of a window.

and Scope of Child Study." In the primary section the papers will be "Scholarship and Professional Training for Teachers," discussion led by Professor A. S. Downing, supervisor of teachers' training classes; "Recent Changes in Elementary Methods of Teaching," discussion led by Mrs. Jean M. Ashton, Franklin School, Buffalo; and "Moral Instruction for Children," discussion led by Miss Mary Laing, Oswego State Normal School.

**High School Congress.**  
There will also be a meeting of the section of Eloquence and a high school congress with the following interesting programme:

**July 1—**Opening. Pupil plans for athletics, instruction in general history, and instruction in civics. Discussion of the following resolution:

That we recommend to the State Department of Public Instruction the establishment of a Department of Educational Economy for the purpose of diffusing among the public school teachers of the Empire State all possible practical information on the following subjects:

1. Labor, the pupil; capital, the teacher; the workshop, the school; raw material, text books; tools, brains; the product, knowledge.

**July 2—**The art of expression, "What Kind of Books to Read," by Superintendent J. G. Riggs, of Plattsburgh; "The Place and Use of Essay Writing," by Professor Brainerd Kellogg, of Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; "The Teaching of Public Speaking in the Secondary Schools," by Professor Duncan C. Lee, of Cornell University.

Discussion of the following triple resolution: Whereas, in matters educational the present time is one of constant agitation, experimentation and change; therefore,

Resolved, First—That we are in danger in our modern practice as teachers of ignoring old-time fundamental principles of education, President Raymond, of Union College.

Second—That the spirit of radicalism in the things of education threatens the overthrow of temperate, wise consideration thereof, President Schurman, of Cornell University.

Third—That through adherence to the "letter" of examinations, markings and various arbitrary requirements, the public schools of the land are in danger of losing the true "spirit" of education.—Charles Dudley Warner.

The election of officers will take place July 1. Only those holding membership tickets of 1897 will be allowed to vote.

A striking feature of the meeting will be the exhibit of school work under the direction of Assistant Superintendent Dr. James Lee. Tablets, which, if placed end to end, would be over 2,000 feet long, have been placed to show the handwriting of the various schools of the State. Besides, about 10,000 square feet of vertical surface will be covered by specially mounted work. Every department and school in this city under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education has responded to the request for exhibit by the Museum.

**Steamer Ride in the Harbor.**  
The visitors will be treated to a steamer excursion around the harbor on July 2. They will also be taken by trolley over historic ground in upper New York on July 1.

In conjunction with the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, the Art Teachers' Association will hold its eighth semi-annual meeting, beginning July 1. Assistant Superintendent Edward D. Farrell will deliver the address of welcome. President Walter S. Goodnow, of Brooklyn, will speak on "Art Education in a Great City," and "What is Involved in a Scheme of Art Instruction for Public Schools of a Great City" will be discussed by Professor Walter S. Perry, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Miss Wilhelmina Seegmiller, supervisor of drawing, Indianapolis, and A. B. Blodgett, superintendent of schools, Syracuse. Other equally interesting subjects will come up for discussion at the meetings on July 2.

The presence and interest of the general public are courted and desired.

## A GREAT MOUTH FOR SHAD.

Private Bertram, of West Point, Eats Seven in a Day, and is Now to Be Tried.

A military engineer whom the bones in shad, more impossible than a labyrinth of earthworks around a fortress, arrest so little that he eats seven of the big fish in a day, not after avenger or to do homage but for his pleasure, has a symbolic grandstand; but Private Edward Bertram, of company F, Battalion of Engineers, is to be tried by court martial at West Point nevertheless.

"There is a big discrepancy between the number of shad caught and the number of shad sold for the benefit of the post," said the commanding officer to Private Bertram.

"I ate the discrepancy," the private replied to the commanding officer. The private, in poetic justice, deserved praise. "Tell me what you eat, I'll tell you what you are," says the author of "Physiology of Taste." And he adds, "If you eat shad easily you are a patient man, a very crafty tactician." Bertram deserves a medal. The officers at West Point want him to be punished.

Don't they believe him? Even if they do, he is to be punished, they think. For shad are money, and Bertram, who catches and sells them, is a sort of cashier. He must keep a faultless balance sheet for the United States Government. He is the United States shad watchdog. He mustn't eat seven shad in a day, imagine a shepherd dog who likes mutton chops!

## MENACE TO LIFE AND HEALTH.

New York's Underground Network of Pipes a Cause for Alarm.

EVER INCREASING EVIL.

The Steam Company One of the Most Persistent Offenders Against Laws of Health.

Underground New York is a network of pipes, which well-informed persons say will prove a serious problem for the city to face in the future. The Board of Health officials declare that the practice of tearing up the streets all the time cannot continue without serious injury to the health of the community. Moreover, there is constant danger of explosion.

The public would not rest so contentedly under the alarming state of affairs if it were better acquainted with the dangers that threaten. Authorities on the subject of the city's health say that the day is not far distant when a stop will have to be put to the custom of allowing every one who applies for permission to tear up the streets.

Among the concerns that have caused the Health Department the most trouble has been the New York Steam Company, of which W. C. Andrews is president. Indications are that it will continue to conflict with the Health Board regulations in the future. The department has been in conflict with the company since it was organized, both the Health Department and the Department of Public Works after it. The Health Board says that the steam supplied by the company to its customers, for coal and sewer gas into private dwellings and business buildings.

The Department of Public Works asserts that the steam pipes are laid so close to the water and gas mains that the danger of explosion is ever present. The city engineers are urged to take such a degree that the Public Works employees who wish to make repairs or to inspect cannot enter them.

Complaints and threats of damage suits against the city have been so numerous that the Health Board has refused to allow the city almost uninterrupted warfare on the steam company. Some time ago President Wilson and Commissioner Fowler had a consultation on the subject with General Collis, Commissioners of Public Works, and Deputy Commissioner H. P. Wilds. In the hope of lifting upon some plan to abate the nuisance.

This conference was followed by a letter addressed by General Collis to George W. Birdsell, Chief Engineer, City and County, Horace Loomis, engineer in charge of sewers, and Stephen McCormack, superintendent of lamps and gas.

Experience had shown, General Collis wrote, that the manner of laying pipes under the street pavements by the New York Steam Company is not such as to afford adequate and proper protection to the pavement, water mains and other pipe systems against injury from heat, steam, escaping steam and water. He added that, as it is important for the interests of the city that stringent regulations be devised and required to be followed by the company as to the manner of laying its pipes and the protection to be afforded to other pipe systems, the officials addressed were requested to consider the matter and regulations on this subject for observance by the company as might best serve the interests of the city.

Engineer Birdsell replied as follows: From my experience in carrying steam in pipes long distances it is only practicable in tunnels or open ways where the pipes can be constantly inspected and kept in order.

When placed under ground with the best protection known, the surrounding ground is heated to 90 degrees. On account of the contraction of the pipes leaks are sure to occur and the temperature in the surrounding ground increases to 200 degrees.

There is a plant of this kind in the city which has been in operation several years with which will bear out the above remarks. Knowing the weak points of the system, all this department can do is to demand the best, not expecting any other result than is now obtained.

First—That the pipe and joints be extra heavy. Second—That expansion joints be placed every fifty feet. Third—That it shall be laid on narrow supports every six feet.

Fourth—That a jacket of preserved wood or brick be built around the pipe, allowing at least six inches all around the pipe. Fifth—That the space be packed with the best non-conducting material.

Sixth—That any stopcocks, etc., that come to the surface be boxed, etc., the same as the pipes. Seventh—That all covers at surface of the street shall be noiseless.

Eighth—That no pipe shall be laid within two feet of a water main. Ninth—That no steam service pipe to house shall be laid within two feet of a water service pipe.

Tenth—That in addition to all of the other rules, etc., as to excavations.

Engineer Loomis said: The principles involved arise from the fact that this company lays its pipes in a box with an open bottom; that is, with two sides built into the ground and covered with wooden planks. This allows settlement and opening of joints, which in my opinion causes the principal mischief. I would recommend that this company be required to lay their pipe in water tight boxes of four sides. Three sides to be either of masonry or concrete, and to be covered with wood, treated with some preservative, or the whole to be made of wood in the lower part of the box, to have sufficient space inside to allow of a packing of non-conducting material of six inches in thickness all around. I understand that the best material now in use is called rock wool, being a natural product, or mineral wool. This would prevent any water reaching their pipe from the outside as well as any leakage from the same getting through the ground. At low points they will require a trapped connection between their box and sewer to drain same. Superintendent McCormack said: "Of course, the standard pipes would be about thirty feet under a heavy pressure, and they should not be laid nearer than five feet to the water or gas mains. Perhaps this would be in excess in the lower part of the city, where the pipes under ground are so numerous, but to be safe the hot steam pipes ought to be five feet away from the gas mains."

## RICH HARVEST FOR LABOR FAKIRS.

Many "Professional Workmen" Arriving Here.

TRADES UNIONS WARNED.

Golden Opportunities for Political Strikes in the Coming Local Campaign.

As the coming municipal campaign will furnish a rich harvest for labor fakirs and "professional workmen," men of this tribe are coming into the city from all quarters. Men long supposed to be dead and buried have appeared in the streets within the last few days, and are button-holing every one supposed to have an influence with any party, and unfolding plans which are intended to develop into political "strikes," when they know how the land lies.

The parties to be struck may be legislators or employers of labor, just as the circumstances arise.

A warning has been sent to a number of trades unions to look out for the arrival of "professional workmen" this week. It is said that a gang of political strikers who appeared under various high-sounding names at political and other meetings for years and made a comfortable living by "striking" people who were interested in having various bills passed, until they were too well known to make any more money. These men have been seen hovering about various political headquarters recently, with a view to finding out what would be the

most popular move to make. The first thing the gang does is to get letter heads printed under the title of, say, the "Workingmen's Industrial and Trade Alliance," or some such title, with a long list of vice-presidents. Sometimes the names of the vice-presidents are fictitious, at other times there are in the list the names of prominent bankers and merchants who have never been seen by the gang and never know how their names are used. The letter head states that the alliance represents 50,000 or 60,000 workmen, who are disgraced with the tyrannical methods of trades unions, and so forth. It only represents the gang, consisting of about three men.

The gang finds out that some large manufacturers would be greatly benefited by having a bill passed that all workmen are against. The secretary of the alliance at once writes to the manufacturer on this letter head, stating that the alliance is going to hold a mass meeting in support of the bill and asking co-operation.

Later a member of the alliance, generally the secretary, presents his card, which is always neatly engraved, and has to talk with the manufacturer. He says that the alliance, representing 50,000 or 60,000 reputable workmen, is in favor of the bill, and ends in getting the manufacturer to put up \$100 or \$150 to act as a ball for the meeting. Sometimes they get \$100 more.

A hull on the Bowery is hired which costs \$15 a day. A key of beer is tapped, and anybody who can be found are invited in and resolutions with a long preamble, stating that they are proposed by an organization representing 50,000 or 60,000 reputable workmen, are passed. The resolutions are typewritten and sent to the newspapers, and the newspaper which prints them is posted to the manufacturer.

Samuel Donnelly, president of Typographical Union No. 6, said yesterday: "There never was a municipal campaign which offered such opportunities to professional workmen as this one will. It is a chance for them to make a fortune. There is such a thing as the labor vote, and that it can be sold out. Many a plane-trades union to look out for the arrival of 'professional workmen' this week. It is said that a gang of political strikers who appeared under various high-sounding names at political and other meetings for years and made a comfortable living by 'striking' people who were interested in having various bills passed, until they were too well known to make any more money. These men have been seen hovering about various political headquarters recently, with a view to finding out what would be the

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## MASS SERVICES AT CATHARUS TENT.

Father Moore Will Again Celebrate at Wakefield.

TO FOUND A CHURCH.

Commencing in Primitive Style, but His Congregation Is Pleased.

Rev. Francis P. Moore, of the Church of Holy Innocents, in West Thirty-seventh street, will to-day, for the second time, celebrate mass in a canvas tent at Wakefield, N. J. Father Moore is eminent as a speaker among the Catholic clergy. He has been selected as a pastor of the new congregation at Wakefield, Woodlawn and Woodlawn Heights because of his previous services to the Catholic Church in the East.

Opposite Wakefield is Woodlawn Cemetery, and the Heights rise in majestic grandeur above it. This is considered one of the most beautiful spots in the country. It has long been the desire of the Catholics residents of the district to have a church of their own. Until last Sunday they were compelled to travel several miles over the rutted lines to attend mass. They clamored for a church, and although they did not have the ready funds with which to erect one, they volunteered the promise to Archbishop Corrigan that if he would appoint a pastor over them the funds would be shortly forthcoming.

Archbishop Corrigan appointed Father Moore a few weeks ago to establish the new pastorate. The first substantial proof of his work was produced last Sunday, when he celebrated mass in a tent thrown up in an apple orchard near Elizabeth street, Wakefield. The mass was attended by 300 enrolled members of the pastorate. The altar consisted of plain pine boards covered with linen and lilies.

Two candlesticks were placed at either end and the sanctuary was banked up with ferns and flowers. Acolytes in the regulation cassocks and surplices served at the mass. There was music by a choir of ladies and incense was burned.

Those who attended the mass were seated on camp chairs and benches, and followed the pastor on their ritual books the same as if they were worshipping in a regular church. There was no flooring. The devout congregation knelt on the grass. Father Moore said yesterday that he never witnessed such a service.

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nessed more religious ardor on the part of a congregation. "Already money is pouring in," he said, "and I will soon have enough to erect a temporary wooden church in which services may be held. We finally intend to construct a fine little church. There are about three thousand residents of Wakefield, Woodlawn, Woodlawn Heights, and the adjoining places, and I calculate that upward of one-half of them are Catholics. For a few Sundays I will be obliged to say mass in the tent."

**CITY BICYCLE ROADS.**  
Bids Opened for \$380,000 Worth of Asphalt Pavement in Various Localities.

Bids were opened by Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Wilds Friday for nearly 100,000 square yards of asphalt pavement. The new pavement is to be laid on the carriageway of Fifth avenue from Sixtieth to Eightieth street, on Seventy-seventh street from Central Park west to Riverside Drive; in Long Acre square, on Tenth street, Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, from Sixth to Seventh avenues; Twenty-seventh street, from First to Third avenue; Forty-third street, from Vanderbilt to Madison avenue; Seventeenth street, from First to Lexington avenue, and on the same thoroughfare from Fifth to Madison avenue; Seventy-third, from the Park to Third avenue; Fifty-first street, from First to Fourth